

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909.

二拜禮

號一月大英港香

\$26 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sinking \$14,500,000
Silver \$14,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERTIES \$15,000,000

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MANAGER:
Shanghai—Mr. H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERTIES £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [21]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business; receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

NEDE LANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Batavia, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 1/2 per Annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 1/2 per Annum.
Do, 6 do, 1/2 do.
Do, 3 do, 1/2 do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [16]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, OHSUO, TIENSIN, KOBE, PEKIN, OSAKA, NEWYUWANG, NAGASAKI, DALNY, LONDON, PORT ARTHUR, LYONS, ANTUNG, NEW YORK, LIOYANG, SAN FRANCISCO, MUKDEN, HONOLULU, TIENTSIN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:
For 12 months 1/2 per Cent.
For 6 months 1/2 per Cent.
For 3 months 1/2 per Cent.

TAKAO TAKAMUHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per Annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1909. [21]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshaw & Co., Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M., Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

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Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be obtained on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1909. [23]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY.

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN STORE.

Regal Shoes \$10.00 per pair

Monarch Shirts \$1.25 each

Closet Evening

Shirts From \$1.75 up

Pyjama Suits " " "

Steamer Rugs " \$1.95

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [18]

NOTICE.

M. R. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate vested in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, and floor.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [219]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

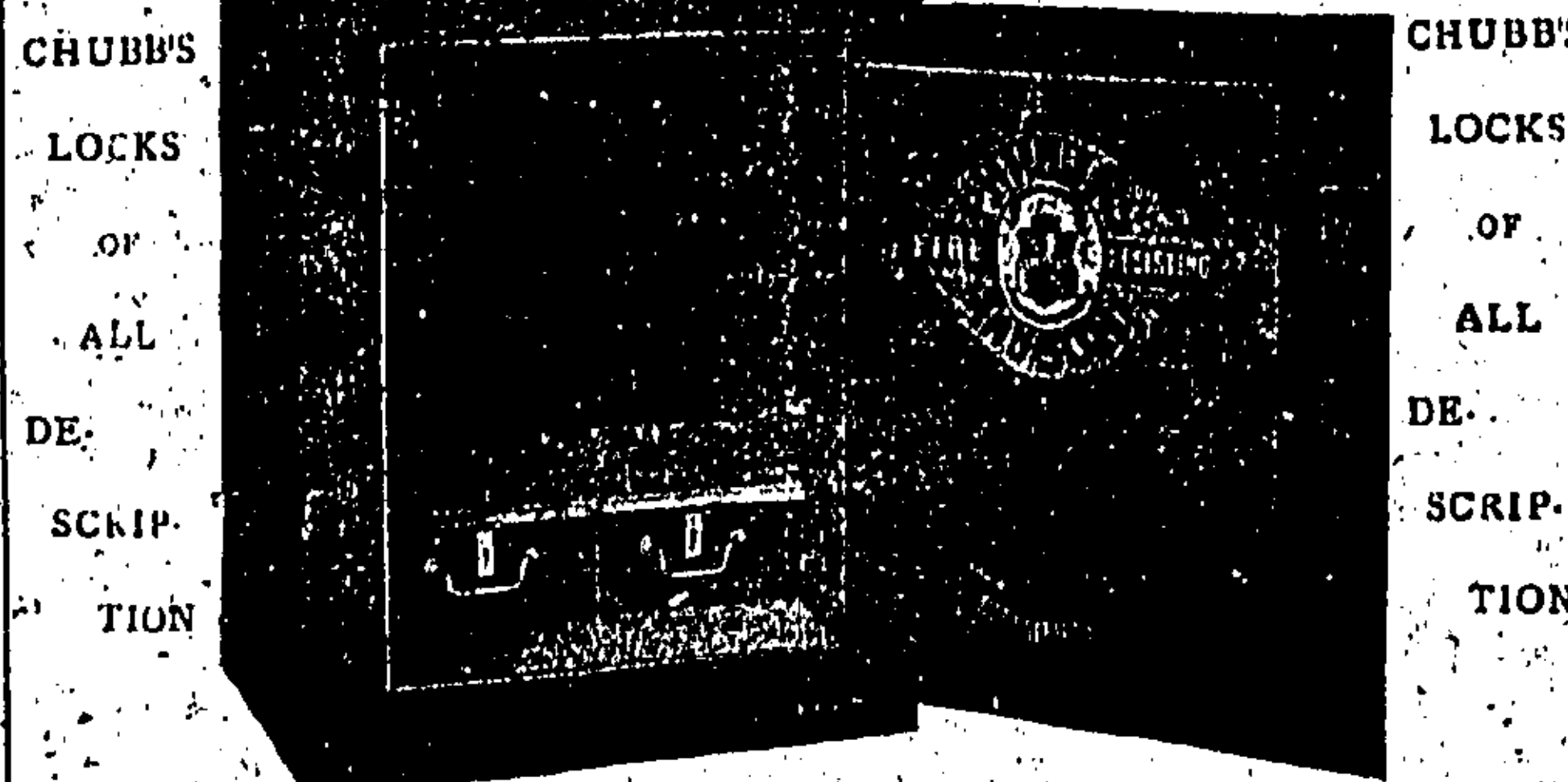
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SOMALI Capt. R. A. Peters	10 A.M. and June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA Capt. G. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	3rd June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.	About 10th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DECHI Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Noon, 12th June	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to:
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [14]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
CHUBB'S & PHILLIPS' PATENT BURGLAR AND FIRE RESISTING SAFES.



STEEL CASH, DEED AND DESPATCH BOXES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [80]

AQUARIUS.

A PURE, DISTILLED TABLE WATER.

In QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS.
Mixes freely with Wines and Spirits, without in any way destroying the flavour.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1909. [31]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 11, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1909. [16]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [27]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,350 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 1,388 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linton" and "Sagou." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 6th June,
S.S. "SUI-AN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao 5 P.M.
Fares: Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Blake Pier. [1]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [10]

For
LUXURY, COMFORT, QUIET,
FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT
CUISINE.

STAY AT THE
GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1909. [25]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entire New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, N. BEUMENTHAL,
Proprietor. Manager.
Telephone, 172. Telegrams "Astor" [14]

Intimations.

Powell's

Furnishing Department

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

CHINA.

We are now showing our new "ART" TOILET SETS in four lustrous art glazes.

CRUSHED STRAWBERRY CELESTINE BLUE BRONZE GREEN and

ORANGE

AT 9.75 per set of 6 pieces.

also a useful and artistic WHITE and GOLD S.T.

AT 7.50 per set of 6 pieces.

We are offering our customers the unique advantage of being able to purchase any single piece of either of the above toilet sets, to replace breakages.

CURTAINS.

Our range of summer curtains is now complete with new and select patterns, from the lowest priced SCOTCH LACE to REAL SWISS at prices to suit every income.

THE "POLO" SCOTCH LACE 4 YARDS LONG

At 5.00 per pair

is strongly recommended as a strong and inexpensive, good washing Curtain, in white only.

We also stock these Curtains at 6.25, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00, and 18.50 in white and ecru and in a large variety of designs.

Our MUSLIN CURTAINS comprise all the latest styles, in Plain, Frilled and Bordered, Madras in white and ecru

WHITE & FIGURED BOOK MUSLINS.

FRILLED COIN SPOT BOOK MUSLINS and **EMBROIDERED SWISS.**

POWELL'S ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

and 28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1909.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 5th June, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:— FINE HAND-PAINTED JAPANESE VASES AND PLATES, GOLD PHOTO LITURES, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES and BUDDHAS, SILK-EMBROIDERED and CUT-VELVET WALL HANGINGS, SCROLLS, FINE PAINTED SATSUMA BOWLS, VASES and PLATES, IMARI, ARITA and KAKUOZU VASES and TEA SETS, KOTER O-PEARL INLAID GREENS, PANELS, FROG SKIN BAGS, KAGI and NAGOVA TEA SETS, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers. Hongkong, 19th May, 1909. [454]

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy "Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years Old 5.50

ALSO QUINQUINA? DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE, Sole Agent, Hongkong, 10th April, 1909. [40]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-OHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HANT BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES. ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT **REASONABLE PRICES.** Hongkong, 21st March, 1909. [13]

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30s each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minorca, London E.C. 2, England.

THE DRAPERY EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE USEFUL ARTICLES

OR CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS and TOYS

AT **VERY NORMAL RATES.**

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIBBONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, LAUNES, NAINSOOKS, SHIRTINGS, ALPACCAS, HOSIERY, ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOTWEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application. Best attention to all Coast Port Orders. Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [146]

JAPAN SUGAR CO.'S SCANDALS.

CORRUPTION IN JAPANESE POLITICS.

Verbatim reports are published in Japanese papers of the answers of some of the persons arrested in connection with the Dai Nippon Sugar Company scandal when they were examined by Procurator Taketomi. They are signed by the accused and the Procurator. The records make a vivid picture of the corruption prevailing among political party men. We (*Japan Chronicle*) quote first, as presenting the company's side, the record of Mr. Imada Kamataro, a barrister, who acted as a legal adviser to the company, and is charged with having assisted the directors in bribing the members of the Diet. It reads as follows:

REVELATIONS OF MR. IMADA.

"Imada Kamataro, in response to my (the Procurator) request, made his appearance at the Procurator's office in the Tokyo Chiba Sabausho on April 16th, 1909, in connection with the charge preferred against him and made the following statement:—

"The sum of ¥40,000 was expended by the company in December, 1908, according to a telephone communication by Matsura Gobei (a Constitutional party member) at the time, and out of it the latter consequently paid ¥30,000 to Ogino Yoshio, Yoshiyuki Shochiro, Hasegawa Toyon, and one Miyasaka, members of the Futsukakai (a group of Constitutionalists in the Diet), who in turn distributed among others the balance after deducting their own share. I think the share of each was not less than ¥1,000. Matsura further remarked that he had handed a certain sum to Yokoi Tokio and Muramatsu Jiro (the leading spirits of the party), who divided the money between themselves. I was further informed by Matsura that the day after he had received the money from Esaki Reiji he gathered eight or nine of the principal members of the Futsukakai at a certain place on some pretext for the purpose of distributing ¥20,000 out of the ¥30,000 which had been received from the company. There Matsura produced the ¥20,000 and arranged the method of distributing the money. I did not learn the place where the meeting was held but I think it was at the office of the Futsukakai. . . . Tachikawa Unpei, of the Futsukakai, received money from Matsura. The latter told me that he had handed Tachikawa a portion of the money received from the company. Unfortunately his house was entered by a burglar, who carried away the money in question. From these remarks of Matsura it is plain that Tachikawa is a recipient of the money.

WHERE THE BRIBES WERE NEGOTIATED.

"Early in February, 1908, as far as my memory serves, Matsura invited me by telephone to come to a large tea-house (*machidai*) called Kiraku, or something like that five or six doors west of the Tamaki electric car station. I went there about 11 o'clock at night and found Matsura drinking sake in company with a geisha in a small room of 4 mats on the ground floor. Matsura told me that all were striving hard for the sugar monopoly question and that he would introduce me to all. Thereupon I went upstairs and found in a spacious room Okuno Ichijiro and Yoshiyuki Shochiro, leaders of the Futsukakai, drinking sake in the company of two geisha. These two men told me that they would manage matters in such a way as to attain the object of the company with regard to the sugar monopoly, and requested me to remain assured. Matsura added that O-oka Ikuzo (a leader of the Constitutional party) was present in the house, but was sleeping with a geisha in another room. An incident took place at this meeting. Matsura, whilst under the influence of alcohol grasped the hair of a waitress, 27 or 28 years old, and shook her so that the hair fell down. This action of Matsura sent the women away crying.

"O-oka was present at the tea-house on the night in question, but, as I was told that he was sleeping with a geisha, I did not see him. I asked Okuno and Yoshiyuki to exert themselves in favour of the company, and went home after midnight. I had the impression that Matsura had invited me to the tea-house and introduced me to his friends for the purpose of showing me that the money coming from the company had been distributed among Okuno, Yoshiyuki, and O-oka.

"I believe O-oka has received some money from Matsura. Matsura said:—O-oka is a man of such consequence that we must make him President of the House. We therefore disclosed the sugar monopoly scheme to him and asked for his support and exertions in its favour." I do not know how much he has received.

"As regards the bribe to Yokoi and Muramatsu, Matsura told me that Motoda Hajime (a leader of the Constitutionalists) has requested him (Matsura) to devise means to favour them, as they were poor, and that in compliance with this request, he (Matsura) handed them a sum of ¥10,000.

"IMADA KAMATARO.

"The above was taken down as stated and read to the accused, who declared it to be correct and affixed his signature.

"PROCURATOR TAKETOMI SAI."

MR. YOKOI'S CONFESSIO.

The following is the confession of Mr. Yokoi Tokio, a leader of the Constitutionalists who was formerly President of the Doshisha and was for years connected with Christian propaganda. The confession was made at the Procurator's office in the Tokyo Chiba Sabausho on April 15th, 1909:—

"One morning in December, 1907, Matsura Gobei asked me to exert myself in favour of the sugar monopoly scheme stating that if the scheme was approved by the Diet, the Government revenue would increase and the Dai Nippon Sugar Company would be saved from ruin. Sawada made a similar request. I saw Akiyama Ichijiro and Iwamura Otosuke (managing directors of the company). At the time Matsura told me that a suitable *danshi* would be paid to the Constitutional Association upon the passage through the Diet of the Sugar Monopoly Bill.

"About December 25th, 1907, as far as my memory serves, I and Muramatsu also met Sawada and Matsura at the office of the Constitutional Association, when Sawada produced ¥10,000 in ¥10 notes, as far as I remember, and on the spot the four of us divided the money among ourselves, each receiving ¥2,500. This money was received as remuneration for our future services in the passage of the Sugar Monopoly Bill. The money came from the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company.

SELF EXCULPATION.

"As to the ¥1,000 received, I used a portion in the expenditure on my new house, spent a part as pocket-money, and divided the balance of about ¥2,000 between three members of the Diet who belonged to the Constitutional Association. I wish to be excused from giving the names of the three men to whom I gave the money. I paid the money to these persons in order to establish my influence in the party, but not for the purpose of making them work for the sugar monopoly.

"This is the only time that I have received from others in my life as remuneration for prosecuting a movement. A certain friend of mine who was pressed by poverty proposed aid in the movement in return for a proposal. He said that if I disagreed with his proposal, he would give up the scheme. In fact he was very much distressed from want of money, and he most earnestly appealed to me to assist him. Touched by his distress, I have been driven to receive money from the Dai Nippon Sugar Company in order to relieve a friend from embarrassment. I am much ashamed, but cannot bear to expose the name of the friend who persuaded me to get money from the sugar company.

"Matsura Gobei worked strenuously for the sugar monopoly as well as to promote the sale of salt. I cannot tell how much he paid and who received the money from him. I do not know whether Shimizu Ryochi received or did not receive a bribe, but he has been suggested on most of the questions so far arising, and Okuno Ichijiro has also been the object of suspicion, while Yoshiyuki is a man of similar character. I know nothing tangible as to the bribes received by these people.

"I heard that when the sugar duty reimbursement question was taken up, a considerable amount of money was received by the leading spirits of the Constitutional party from the sugar-refining companies, but I do not know who managed to get the money. Ogino Yoshio was always spoken of as receiving bribes, so that he might have had dishonourable connections with the company. Hasegawa Toyokichi is an accomplice of Ogino.

INCrimINATION OF OTHERS.

"I heard that the Dai Nippon Sugar Company had tampered with the Progressists too when the sugar duty reimbursement question was taken up. Kurihara Ryochi (Constitutionalist leader) is a regular patron of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, and is an intimate friend of Akiyama (managing director of the company). He might have borrowed money from Akiyama. From his close connection with the company, I assumed that Kurihara had dishonest relations with the company. Morimoto Shun has also very close connection with the company and the same inference may be drawn regarding him. Yokota is a man of a type likely to receive bribes. Had the canvassing expenses been paid by the sugar company, the money might have been offered him first of all. Usui Teppu (a Daiichi Club leader) and Oso Kamezaburo are of the same type as Yokota.

"Disgraceful reports are always circulated about O-oka Ikuzo (the principal (Constitutionalist) leader). If money was paid by the Dai Nippon Sugar, it must go to him. I was concerned in the matter of only ¥10,000, a portion of which I received. I did not know of the ¥30,000 paid to the Constitutional party by the Dai Nippon Sugar Company.

"Tachikawa Unpei, who pursues the same path as Yoshiyuki and his confidants is likewise suspicious. I heard that he had been robbed of the sum he received by a thief who entered his house. I do not know whether the money stolen from him was bribe money or not. Motoda Hajime, a Constitutionalist leader, may not have received bribes from the Dai Nippon Sugar Company. I do not know at all whether it was through his (Motoda's) influence that I received ¥10,000. Okuno Ichijiro is also suspicious, as he was working with Yoshiyuki.

"Yokoi Tokio."

Procurator Taketomi Sai adds:—The above was taken down as stated on the spot by the accused and was read to him. He declared it to be correct and affixed his signature."

sage through the Diet of the Sugar Monopoly Bill.

"About December 25th, 1907, as far as my memory serves, I and Muramatsu also met Sawada and Matsura at the office of the Constitutional Association, when Sawada produced ¥10,000 in ¥10 notes, as far as I remember, and on the spot the four of us divided the money among ourselves, each receiving ¥2,500. This money was received as remuneration for our future services in the passage of the Sugar Monopoly Bill. The money came from the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company.

SELF EXCULPATION.

"As to the ¥1,000 received, I used a portion in the expenditure on my new house, spent a part as pocket-money, and divided the balance of about ¥2,000 between three members of the Diet who belonged to the Constitutional Association. I wish to be excused from giving the names of the three men to whom I gave the money. I paid the money to these persons in order to establish my influence in the party, but not for the purpose of making them work for the sugar monopoly.

"This is the only time that I have received from others in my life as remuneration for prosecuting a movement. A certain friend of mine who was pressed by poverty proposed aid in the movement in return for a proposal. He said that if I disagreed with his proposal, he would give up the scheme. In fact he was very much distressed from want of money, and he most earnestly appealed to me to assist him. Touched by his distress, I have been driven to receive money from the Dai Nippon Sugar Company in order to relieve a friend from embarrassment. I am much ashamed, but cannot bear to expose the name of the friend who persuaded me to get money from the sugar company.

"Matsura Gobei worked strenuously for the sugar monopoly as well as to promote the sale of salt. I cannot tell how much he paid and who received the money from him. I do not know whether Shimizu Ryochi received or did not receive a bribe, but he has been suggested on most of the questions so far arising, and Okuno Ichijiro has also been the object of suspicion, while Yoshiyuki is a man of similar character. I know nothing tangible as to the bribes received by these people.

"I heard that when the sugar duty reimbursement question was taken up, a considerable amount of money was received by the leading spirits of the Constitutional party from the sugar-refining companies, but I do not know who managed to get the money. Ogino Yoshio was always spoken of as receiving bribes, so that he might have had dishonourable connections with the company. Hasegawa Toyokichi is an accomplice of Ogino.

INCrimINATION OF OTHERS.

"I heard that the Dai Nippon Sugar Company had tampered with the Progressists too when the sugar duty reimbursement question was taken up. Kurihara Ryochi (Constitutionalist leader) is a regular patron of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, and is an intimate friend of Akiyama (managing director of the company). He might have borrowed money from Akiyama. From his close connection with the company, I assumed that Kurihara had dishonest relations with the company. Morimoto Shun has also very close connection with the company and the same inference may be drawn regarding him. Yokota is a man of a type likely to receive bribes. Had the canvassing expenses been paid by the sugar company, the money might have been offered him first of all. Usui Teppu (a Daiichi Club leader) and Oso Kamezaburo are of the same type as Yokota.

"Disgraceful reports are always circulated about O-oka Ikuzo (the principal (Constitutionalist) leader). If money was paid by the Dai Nippon Sugar, it must go to him. I was concerned in the matter of only ¥10,000, a portion of which I received. I did not know of the ¥30,000 paid to the Constitutional party by the Dai Nippon Sugar Company.

"Tachikawa Unpei, who pursues the same path as Yoshiyuki and his confidants is likewise suspicious. I heard that he had been robbed of the sum he received by a thief who entered his house. I do not know whether the money stolen from him was bribe money or not. Motoda Hajime, a Constitutionalist leader, may not have received bribes from the Dai Nippon Sugar Company. I do not know at all whether it was through his (Motoda's) influence that I received ¥10,000. Okuno Ichijiro is also suspicious, as he was working with Yoshiyuki.

"Yokoi Tokio."

Procurator Taketomi Sai adds:—The above was taken down as stated on the spot by the accused and was read to him. He declared it to be correct and affixed his signature."

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1909

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT FUND.

One of the principal conditions of the offer which Mr. H. N. Mody munificently made to the Government in connection with his proposal to defray the building expenses of the projected University of Hongkong was that the sum necessary for ensuring an adequate endowment and equipment fund should be collected or at least promised by the end of the present month. His Excellency the Governor in referring to this question at a meeting held in connection with the scheme estimated that the amount required would be about a million and a quarter dollars, which is a very considerable sum in these days of depressed trade and financial fluctuations. Candidly we viewed the prospects of such a sum being raised by public subscription with anything but optimism for the calls made on those of generous heart have been so heavy during the last three years—since the typhoon of 1906—that it was difficult to believe there could be so much liquid money in the Colony at the present time. When a Chinese sub-committee was appointed to canvass their compatriots we fancied there was just a possibility that the necessary funds would be forthcoming, but still we could not profess to

over-sanguine on the subject, however much we might feel in sympathy with the scheme. It was in the month of January that His Excellency the Governor declared Mr. Mody's intention to keep his offer open for a period of six months, and many weeks passed before there was any clear evidence that the Chinese, British and foreign communities in Hongkong were inclined to forward the proposal by dipping their hands into their pockets and subscribing towards the fund. Even when the first lists were published, it was not apparent that there was any general wish on the part of the Chinese to support a project which would ultimately prove of greatest advantage to them and their children. But the Chinese sub-committee was by no means inactive. The members, it is now evident, have been labouring with commendable zeal and persistence to secure the co-operation of their fellow-countrymen, so that the generous offer of Mr. Mody to be responsible for the erection of the structural part of the work might be accepted by the Government. What may be said to have given the main fillip to the endeavours of the canvassers was the magnificent donation promised by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire of a total sum of £40,000, an amount which practically ensured in a single day the success of the endowment fund. Yesterday we reported that the Chinese subscriptions already reached the total of \$160,000, so that at the present moment it may be computed roughly that of the total sum of a million and a quarter required nearly half that amount is at the command of the Government—which is an augury of the best. Moreover, we learn that information is to hand that the Imperial Government at Peking has intimated its willingness to make an annual grant of \$10,000 towards the endowment fund, while the Viceroy at Canton is seeking power to be responsible for a similar yearly donation. The Chinese at Canton are expected to bring up the Chinese subscriptions to at least \$400,000, so that the security necessary for the endowment of the fund is already assured, and that before the donations of foreign firms have been notified. We confidently anticipate that the lead given by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire will be followed by most of the British and foreign companies doing business in the Colony. It is no exaggeration of speech to hold that the endowment and equipment fund which at first seemed to have fallen flat will be subscribed twice over. So much the better for the future of the University. When the Government estimated that \$1,250,000 would be essential if the University was to start with an adequate endowment fund we do not believe that there was any desire to throw cold water on the scheme by frightening intending subscribers at the magnitude of the original size of the fund. Rather the reverse, because the idea has from the very outset received the unfettered and enthusiastic support of the Governor himself. His Excellency has done everything possible to assist, promote and nourish the scheme and he will be the first to rejoice that one of his chief aims in connection with the welfare of the Colony is certain of attainment. In our opinion, the endowment fund, large though it is, will be vastly augmented from other sources than those indicated, before the completed building is open to students. We have seen how the Viceroy of the two Kwangs has been induced to lend his countenance to the founding of a University at Hongkong and has sought power to promise an annual grant towards its maintenance, and we have noted how favourably the project has been received in Peking. But we feel warranted in assuming that these are by no means the only annual subsidies which may be expected, although it is too early to say from what direction they may come. What we cannot help remarking is the fact that the Colony is to enjoy the privilege of being recognised as an important educational centre; the focus of learning for the youth of South China, and that without costing the ratepayers a single day's misgiving. Therein lies the whole crux of the question to our mind; for had it been suggested that the Colony should be saddled with a public institution which might in the end become an incubus on the rates, we should have denounced with the utmost vigour such an insane proposal. And at the inception of the scheme that seemed to be exceedingly probable. Now, however, all danger on that score has been removed and the Committee in charge of the initial arrangements may proceed with their self-imposed duties in the calm and confident assurance that, their efforts to elevate the youth of the Colony will be tinged by no carping criticism on the part of impecunious residents whose means prevent them from giving their offspring all the advantages which accrue from a higher modern education than that furnished at Queen's College.

OPIMUM IN THE STRAITS.

For some time past there has been an agreeable lull in the opium trade controversy, although that has been due to no fault of those who have inveighed against the continuance of traffic in the drug. Rather it has been deemed desirable that the Home Government should have adequate time to

digest the report of those who represented the Imperial Government at the Shanghai Commission in February last. To a certain extent the question was revived by Sir John Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, in the course of a speech which he delivered at a dinner given in his honour by the Straits Settlements Association in London prior to his departure to resume his duties in Singapore. It was noteworthy that His Excellency was curiously silent regarding the precise effect which the elimination of the trade would have on the revenue of the Settlements, nor did he indicate whether the Imperial Government was inclined to grant compensation to the Southern Colony as has been promised in the case of Hongkong. Sir John was mainly concerned with the Opium Farm system and he certainly spoke plainly on that subject. He began by remarking that his experience of the system of farms had certainly not been fortunate, for within a very few months of his assumption of the administration he was faced with a condition of things which meant that the farmers could not continue to pay the rent which they had promised to pay, and he was advised by those who knew far more about Chinese affairs than he did, that the farmers certainly could not continue to pay the rent. The only thing was to drive them into bankruptcy and relet the farm or give them a reduction. He was also advised that if the Straits Government had to drive the farmers into bankruptcy and relet the farm they should probably get a very much reduced rent for it, and in the result they had to accept a considerably lower rent than had been arranged originally. "Of course," he continued, "we had to relet farms again in the beginning of 1907, and they had not been long let when I had again a communication from the farmers saying that they had agreed to pay far more than they ought to have done, and they asked for another reduction. This time I was not prepared to give them any reduction, and they have not got it up to now. Since I have been home I have heard that my *locum tenens* has found it advisable to allow them to defer, till the end of their term, payment of part of their rent, but I understand there is no question of allowing them any real abatement. They have been allowed to defer payment, and on that deferred payment they will have to pay interest, and for that deferred payment and the payment of the interest the Government has got ample security, which I have no doubt they will in due course realise if necessary. I hope it will not be necessary, but, as I say, my experience of farms has certainly not been fortunate. These constant troubles, constant applications for remission and reduction, had not inspired him with a belief that the farm system was certainly one which gave the Governor so easy time of it. I do not know that that would lead me to favour a change, but at the same time it is a consideration, and there can be no doubt that there has been, and is, amongst the Chinese community considerable dissatisfaction, justified or not, with the methods pursued by the farmers' preventive service, and I know there have been cases—not by any means numerous, not so numerous, as many people would have us believe—of blackmailing and other iniquities by the so-called chin-chews. These things are inevitable, and if we could get rid of them I think we should all rejoice." There can be no question that in these remarks Sir John Anderson voiced the views of a large section of the native population both in Singapore and Hongkong. Whether it were possible to eradicate the evils complained of by the Chinese in being subjected to the unwelcome attentions of the Farm's minions is another matter. Certainly the Farmer must protect himself against smugglers, but it is matter of common knowledge that the zeal of the servants in the interest of the Farmer often outruns their discretion. Of late there have been fewer complaints than usual and it may be that the procedure which was formerly in vogue when a passenger was suspected of being in possession of illicit opium has been rendered less objectionable than was once the case. Undoubtedly that is so, where Chinese women have to be searched. But it is the system of information which gives rise to abuses, and so long as informers have to be employed and rewarded so long is the door open to chicanery and deceit. Not that we have any remedy to suggest, but there the fact stands. If the Opium Farm was done away with and if it were taken over by the Government would there be any improvement in this respect? We scarcely imagine so. In this connection Sir John Anderson is reported to have said that there is no doubt that "if the Government has to take over the management of the farm, the management of the cooking and sale of chandu, it is extremely improbable that we can do so profitably as the farmer does. For one thing we shall have to pay for our service considerably more, and possibly our service may not be in some ways so efficient as that which the farmer provides. But, on the other hand, we have got to face the fact that the people of this country have made up their minds that opium is a very serious evil, and that it is the duty of the Government to abolish it as far as is practicable that evil. I do not think

anybody would contend that opium-smoking is a good thing. The most anyone can say is, 'Well, it does not do much harm.' I think that is about the most you can say about it. You can say the same of things which exist in this country, and of course, as my friend and predecessor has put it, it is sometimes a case of 'our morals and other people's money,' and it is perhaps a temptation to those here in authority, if they find themselves unable to deal with what might be called more pressing evils at home to try and deal with our trouble out there." In that sentence it is probable that the Governor of the Straits Settlements struck the nail on the head. He added: "I can assure you, however, that His Majesty's Government have no intention of driving us to extremes, but they do look to us, to the administration of the Colony, to pursue a steady policy of striving to reduce the consumption of opium. I do not think that to that policy anybody can reasonably take exception. The question is entirely one of detail and one of administration, and I have no doubt that for some time it will be one of very great difficulty and anxiety." Not only that, but His Excellency might have observed that the outcome of the Imperial Government's action was likely to inflict injustice on a large number of Chinese and still further deplete the almost exhausted exchequers of the Crown Colonies in this part of the world. Sir John Anderson was straight from a conference with the Secretary of State for the Colonies at which this question most assuredly was discussed, but as will be seen little light was thrown on the prospective action of the Government. We can only hope for the best and await developments.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 1st May was delivered in London on the 20th ulto.

THIS morning, in the Police Court, Inspector Collett summoned a Chinaman for keeping dogs without licences. It was explained that the defendant had a licence to keep two dogs, but four were found in his premises. A fine of \$10 was imposed. More prosecutions of this kind would not only help to increase the Government's purse, but would tend to rid the Colony of a few pariahs which roam the streets, a danger to pedestrians. Wanchai might take the hint.

DETECTIVE Sergeant Grant prosecuted a man, whom he termed "a bad character," before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, to-day, for stealing a tin box containing jewellery and money worth \$61 from a house in Hollywood Road. The defendant alleged that the whole thing was a conspiracy to get him into a fix. The sergeant asked for a week's adjournment. He added that the defendant was a "bad character." He had previously been convicted of being a Triad Society man. On this occasion he was being kept by friends in Hollywood Road, and in March last, so it was alleged, he disappeared with the goods. The adjournment was granted.

OPIMUM SMUGGLER CAPTURED.

DRUG SEIZED ON BOARD THE "Z-FIRO."

A clever capture of opium, found in the possession of the quarter-master of the Manila steamer *Z-firo*, was made yesterday by Sergeant Wilson. It was suspected for some time that the quarter-master, Manuwig Simpicio, had been in the habit of smuggling opium into Manila. Information was received by the police yesterday to this effect, and before the *Z-firo* had dropped her anchor in the harbour, Sergeant Wilson was on board. In the quarter-master's trunk he found a cholera belt, in which was hidden four tins of the drug. Had the police officer been a little late the quarter-master would have adjusted the belt and come ashore. The opium seized (twenty tins) is believed to have been taken to Manila by the quarter-master on the last trip, but he had evidently failed to get it ashore at the latter port.

Manuwig Simpicio, a man about sixty-eight years of age, was arrested, and this forenoon he was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy, to answer a charge of being in possession of illicit opium. The defendant stated that the opium was left in his cabin by somebody, but Sergeant Wilson showed that defendant knew that the stuff was there, because when his cabin was entered the quarter-master said: "No got opium," and, picking up the cholera belt, proceeded to leave the cabin. The belt was taken away from him and the discovery was made.

The sergeant, giving evidence, spoke to going on board the ship and meeting the defendant, who volunteered the statement that he had no opium. He then picked up the bundle and walked to the deck. Witness stopped him, had the bundle opened, and found the tins of poppy juice.

The defendant said that the opium was found in his possession, but he did not know the laws of the Colony.

The Court—He has probably been doing this habitually.

Sergeant—Yes.

The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$500 or go to gaol for three months.

British Mine Adrift.

"STANLEY'S" SUCCESSFUL SEARCH.

ORIGIN OF THE DEADLY MACHINE A MYSTERY.

Right in the track of vessels making for and out of Hongkong harbour a floating mine has been adrift for a whole week since it was first sighted and reported to the Harbour Master by the master of one of the river steamers trading to Macao. The report first appeared in the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and was to the effect that while on the run to Hongkong on the 22nd ult. the master of the steamer in question sighted a floating mine just between Dumbell Island and Green Island, about a mile and a half from the shore. It was impossible for him to take any steps to remove the danger to navigation, but it was hoped that such a menace to shipping generally would be removed as soon as possible.

Immediately upon receipt of the report the Harbour Master caused a search of the waters around and near Dumbell Island to be immediately instituted. To this end the Government tender *Stanley* was despatched on the 23rd ult. to scour the waters near the vicinity where the danger was reported to exist by the captain of the Macao steamer *Kai-chow* Island was first visited and a close scrutiny of the waters made; then the *Stanley* steamed down as far as the Lingling where the effect of fishing, junks was closely questioned as to whether they had observed any floating mine or buoy adrift in the course of their day's cruise. The masters of the entire fleet had seen nothing which corresponded to the appearance of a mine or buoy. On the return journey the *Stanley* stopped and spoke the *Sui Tai*, another Macao steamer, whose master could not confirm the report of the existence of any floating danger to navigation along his route that day.

SECOND SEARCH SUCCESSFUL.

Yesterday being a public holiday and the Colonial Government tender *Stanley* being available for the duty, the Harbour Master again detailed Capt. Willoughby to make a thorough search of the waters between Hongkong and Cheung-chau. Casting off her moorings at 9 a.m., the *Stanley* soon made tracks down to her destination. When between five and six miles outside Green Island, the master on the bridge descried a black object floating on the surface of the sea away to the S.W. Believing he had thus early discovered the object of his quest, Capt. Willoughby turned the nose of his little craft to the floating object and steamed down to ascertain what it was. When the *Stanley* drew close to it, it was found to be an old chair. Reshaping his course to the N.W. the steam-tender was worked round till she got to Cheung-chau. Finding nothing there, a search-buoy—its real earnest—and a zig-zag course was determined upon so that the entire stretch of water might be covered before daylight. In the cruise in pursuance of this plan, it was estimated that the *Stanley* must have covered between fifty and sixty miles, and if it were traced on the chart a spider's web would have been left on the mariner's guide. Ultimately reward crowned the efforts of the persevering skipper and the mine was located just about midway between Cheung-chau and Ureel Island in the very track of ocean vessels making for the harbour of Victoria. Strange to relate, that same "ground" was traversed no less than three times in the tedious cruise. When it was passed in the morning there was heavy weather with a heavy sea running which accounted for the watch not being able to see the mine. In the afternoon when the weather was fine and the sea had become smooth.

As soon as the mine was located, a boat from the *Stanley* was lowered and the buoy with a native crew were sent in charge. The buoy took with him one end of the line and as the little gig pulled away some eighty fathoms were paid out. The boat pulled round the mine which was snarled by means of the rope at a safe distance. The *Stanley* then went full speed ahead with her tow astern in order to be sure if the object was a mine and, as it bobbed up and down in the water, it was ascertained to be one beyond a doubt. There being no explosion it was thought safe to single up the line and shackle it on to the mine. This was done, and the *Stanley* started on her way back to Hongkong with her tow. The steam-tender arrived in port at 4 p.m. and the mine was taken across to the Harbour Office wharf. It was lifted bodily on to the wharf this morning. The mine has some seven fathoms of chain attached to it and while it did not act as a sinker it prevented the mine getting into deep water.

When seen by a member of our staff this morning the Hon. Com. Basil R. H. Taylor, K.N., the Harbour Master, kindly informed our representative that the mine was of the 72-lb British pattern and was perfectly harmless as it had no means of ignition. The Naval Authorities were endeavouring to ascertain its origin. No one could state for certain how it came to be where it was.

Asked if the mine could have been one used in the Russo-Japanese war in the field of operations, the Harbour Master smiled and repeated the assertion that it was one of British pattern. It might be presumed that it was used in mining operations many years ago and by some means, which remain to be explained, has got adrift. The shell of the mine as seen to-day is corroded and covered with barnacles which appear to have been quite recently clipped off.

THE two ricksha coolies, who were arrested the other day by Inspector Robertson on suspicion of stealing a gold watch and chain and some money from a German engineer, residing at the Sallors' Home, were convicted by Mr. J. M. Kemp to-day. It will be remembered that the valuables were stolen from the engineer while he was driving in a ricksha at West Point some time ago. They were given three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks each.

Divorce Damages.

CAPT. MITCHELL vs. JOHN LEMM.

OLD CASE, RE-OPENED IN THE SUPREME COURT.

This afternoon, in the Supreme Court (the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, presiding), the action was re-opened in which Captain C. W. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Fau Sang*, is seeking to obtain damages from John Lemm, the architect, for alleged adultery with the plaintiff's wife.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., with whom was Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacons, Looker and Deacon, represented the plaintiff, Mr. W. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harrison, of Messrs. Ewins and Harrison, appeared for the defence.

The defence, as outlined by Mr. Slade, was that all the questions at issue had been decided in the previous action, and the matter in dispute was *res judicata*. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the alleged facts of the case briefly. In 1907, he said, the plaintiff commenced an action against John Lemm for damages for adultery which the plaintiff alleged defendant committed with his wife at Kowloon. That action came on for trial in the Supreme Court some time last year and was dismissed on the ground that the right to bring the action had been taken away by certain legislation in this Colony.

In the latter part of last year, Mr. Slade pursued, an Ordinance was passed which amended the Ordinances which affected this particular subject, so that now any aggrieved husband had the right to bring action against any person committing adultery with his wife. After that Ordinance was passed plaintiff brought action against the defendant for the identical offence which had been alleged in the previous action. All the facts upon which the plaintiff claimed relief were set out in the earlier claim—in the earlier action, as it appeared in the records. The actual acts of misconduct alleged in the last action were to be found in the statement of claim. All those acts of alleged misconduct were stated in those actions and no others. Therefore the causes of action in the two actions were the same, and nothing else. Under these circumstances, Counsel submitted, the very wholesome custom of English law came into play. No matter whether a man was unsuccessful in one action he was not to harass his opponent in another action. Litigation was litigation, and a man had no right to start litigation over again on the very same subject. All the judgment in that suit was decided for ever between the parties.

Counsel, at this stage, cited authorities at some length, to show that the plaintiff (Capt. Mitchell) had no right in a British Court to re-open the matter, nor was he entitled to recover at law. The case had been settled once and for all. There could be no further litigation in the matter.

Mr. Slade went on to remark that a man could not be disturbed of the rights he had acquired prior to the passing of the legislation. The Chief Justice—And if a man had not brought the action before he could recover his costs? Mr. Slade—A man has no right to sue twice in the same action. A man should not be vexed twice. The right of action was non-existent. It was common law right. This case was essentially different from any other. The decision was also given in the Supreme Court of Hongkong—that the plaintiff had no right to recover damages for certain alleged acts against the defendant. It precludes the plaintiff from recovering damages for the alleged invasion of certain rights, unless he was unable to do so by specific acts referring directly to the parties in the Ordinance. That right was acquired by the defendant to say that he was not liable for any of the acts alleged against him. It could only be done by Act of Parliament. There was no ground for the plaintiff re-opening the case.

Mr. Slade was still continuing his argument, quoting judgments, and citing authorities, when our representative left the Court.

CHINESE WOMAN ROBBED.

QUICK CAPTURE BY MR. B. J. HOTELIO.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland (second police magistrate) in the Police Court, this forenoon, two coolies—Ko Ki and Cheung Kam—were charged jointly with snatching a gold earring with jade drop from an old woman named Chu U-in, Queen's Road Central, near the Clock Tower, yesterday afternoon.

The story of the robbery was told by Mr. B. J. Hotelio, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Barretto and Company. He said that about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was walking under the verandah near Wang King's Jewellery store, in Queen's Road. He was going in a westerly direction, while the complainant, coming in the easterly direction, was a few yards away. Witness saw the defendant approach complainant from behind and struck her on the shoulder. He then walked away. Witness seized the man and by this time complainant discovered that she was minus her earring.

The complainant gave evidence to the effect that while walking along Queen's Road yesterday afternoon she was struck on the ear by Mr. Hotelio, she added, grabbed a man, in whom she recognised the first defendant, and asked her whether she had lost anything. Complainant replied that her earring was missing. Mr. Hotelio then handed his prisoner over to a black European (laughter)—the old lady continued.

The second defendant handed over to the Police a few minutes later the missing earring.

Here his Worship withdrew the charge against the second defendant, and discharged him, but called upon him to give evidence. The witness said that he was employed by the Kio Shing Theatre Company.

The Court—How did this earring come into your hands? Did you pick it up?

Witness—No. It was handed to me by a European, who asked me to return it to the complainant. I gave it to the policeman.

The defendant said that he came to the Colony a few days ago to sell tea. He did not commit the robbery. As a matter of fact, he was away from the scene when the thing occurred.

His Worship sentenced accused to three months' hard labour.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE TUNGKUNSHAN MINES.

BRITISH CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 31st May.

The British Syndicate claim 100,000,000 (£10,000,000) for the surrender of the Tungkuanshan mining concession.

The Central Government has decided to let the matter stand in abeyance for the present.

WANG TA HSIEH

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 31st May.

The Grand Council has decided to remove Wang Ta Hsieh from the Vice-presidency of the Ministry of Posts and Communications in order to comply with the wishes of the people.

ABOLITION OF LIKIN.

INCREASE OF DUTIES.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 31st May.

The Grand Council has had several conferences with the various Ministers with a view of effecting the abolition of likin and the increase of duties.

CHINA BORNEO CO., LD.

THE SLIPWAY IN SANDAKAN.

The following references to the China Borneo Co., Ltd., in which Hongkong shareholders are largely interested, appear in the annual report on Sandakan for 1908:

The China Borneo Co. built a steam launch for the Moro Government, a house boat for the Kinabatangan district, a large timber lighter for their own use, and a lighter for the New London Borneo Tobacco Co. They repaired 6 lighters, launches, and steamers, at their works, of which number 26 were cradled on the slipway.

Trade in Sandakan improved during the year, more shops being opened, and population larger both in 1908 and on outside, more coolies being employed in the District. Towards the end of the year exchange with Hongkong became more favourable, and as a consequence the China boats arrived with large cargoes. American Government vessels called in frequently for repairs and coal, and a few outside vessels also came in for bunkering. The China Borneo Co. completed the erection of their new sawmill, but say that their slipway and engineering plant could have dealt with a much larger business. The North Borneo Trading Co. inform me that their engineering works were fully occupied with their own upkeep and development work, but as regards timber they say that general conditions were not favourable, but export of log timber was maintained in preference to reducing strength of working gangs.

VALUE OF A WIFE.

OPINION OF A COOLIE.

A Chinese woman, who had for months been hawking vegetables to the city, but without a licence, was arrested yesterday for the offence. On being brought before a magistrate this morning, the lady was fined \$5. When she was taken to the waiting-room to await the payment of the penalty, the police officer, who had made the arrest, met the woman's husband.

Said the policeman—Are you going to pay your wife's fine?

The man on address said nothing for a while.

He was probably figuring out how long it would take to get back that sum. Then he spoke. "No, I will not," he said to the surprise of everybody. "She is not worth it. A week's goal will do her no harm."

The lady went to goal.

BOATING FATALITY.

SAD ACCIDENT IN SANDAKAN.

A sad boating fatality occurred in Sandakan harbour yesterday afternoon, reports the *D. N. Borneo Herald*, of 17th ult.

The second officer and second engineer of the s.s. *Tringani*, accompanied by a Malay quartermaster, went off in a small native boat intending to go to Pulau Day. When some three-quarters of the way across the boat was capsized by a heavy sea. The second engineer, Herr Reppich, was drowned. After searching for sometime and finding no signs of Herr Reppich, the second officer and the quartermaster managed to right the boat and returned to the s.s. *Borneo*. A steam launch put off and searched for, up to the time of writing, the body has not been recovered.

Legislative Council.

THE VACANT SEAT.

MR. MURRAY STEWART'S CANDIDATURE.

Considerable satisfaction will be felt at the announcement, we are able to make to-day that Mr. Murray Stewart has consented to submit his name as a candidate for election to the Legislative Council as the representative of the Justices of the Peace in the Colony during the absence of Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. Mr. Pollock will be away on home leave until October, 1910.

Mr. Stewart will be proposed by the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, The second of the commission will be the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, for whom Mr. Stewart acted so efficiently during that gentleman's absence from the Colony last year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Dear Sir,—It was reported at the Monthly Committee Meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society to-day that some misconception has arisen with regard to the testimonial to the Rev. J. France from the members of that Society.

The testimonial was purely a private subscription from some of the members most interested in the work of the Society, in grateful recognition of Mr. France's help and advice for some years.

The funds of the Society naturally were not touched. Yours truly, HELENA A. V. MAY, Pres. Secy, Hongkong Benevolent Society, 1st June, 1909.

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC AND ASBESTOS CO.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., took place at Shanghai on 25th ult. Mr. W. D. Little presided and the others present were Messrs J. Frost, A. Hild, W. C. Murray, Directors; R. W. McCabe, Secretary; O. L. Hober, Thomas Weir, E. W. Clement, and M. Brownell.

The Chairman said:—We recommend a dividend of 8 per cent., the same as last year. I regret, however, that you have had to wait for this instead of receiving a portion by way of interim dividend after the usual half-yearly balance, as heretofore, but at that time we had a heavy overdraft with our Bankers. You will see from the account that at the end of the year we had worked to a credit; however, at the moment we are again overdrawn. The fact is with a growing business we want a little more working capital.

The company was started in 1903 with a capital of \$100,000; on the 14th July, 1904, an extraordinary general meeting passed resolutions to the effect that the capital be increased to \$200,000, the creation of 4,000 new shares, but that only 1,000 of these shares be then issued, the remaining 3,000 to be issued and disposed of by the board from time to time and upon such conditions as the Board in their discretion shall deem advisable. Our paid-up capital is now \$125,000; we propose to issue as soon as the time is propitious a further 1,000 shares bringing the capitalised up to \$150,000. The necessity of carrying considerable stock absorbs our funds. I referred to this position last year and trusted that we should be able to reduce the amount so locked up but unfortunately that does not seem possible. For our stock, you will observe is valued at a sum just slightly in excess of our capital. We recommend, placing \$5,000 to reserve, bringing that account up to \$15,000, and that certain amounts be written off various accounts as detailed in the Report.

During the six years of the Company's existence to February 28, 1909, We have paid away in dividends \$54,549.50. Bonus to Staff 7,000.00 Created a Reserve account of 15,000.00 A special Reserve for bad and doubtful debts of 5,500.00 And written off various accounts 23,209.45

\$104,378.95

which shows I think a satisfactory working. We had a set back in 1906 owing to the defalcations of the Secretary at that time. For the year ending 31st March, 1907, we had to pass our dividend but wrote off the whole of the last Secretary's defalcations and the expenses connected therewith, amounting to \$7,752.46 and carried forward to the new account \$13,316.98. We are now in new premises in a most suitable location for our business and with, I hope, a good year before us.

There were no questions asked and the first resolution, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Murray, that the report and statement of accounts as printed be adopted, was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Clement moved that Mr. Murray be re-elected a Director of the Company and that the appointment of Mr. A. Hild as Director be confirmed. Mr. Hild retired.

In regard to this resolution Mr. Little explained that they asked authority to confirm the appointment of Mr. Hild who had been invited by the Directors to take the seat on the board vacated by Mr. E. C. Pearce some six or seven months ago, when he went home. He took this opportunity of thanking Mr. Pearce on their behalf for the work he had done for the Company.

The resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. Brownell moved the appointment of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham, and Matthews as auditors of the Company for the current year, which was seconded by Mr. Hild and agreed to.

The meeting concluded by a vote of thanks to the Directors and staff for the good results of last year's working, which Mr. Brownell proposed.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

A CHINESE RUMOUR.

A rumour was in circulation in Chinatown in the forenoon to-day to the effect that the Central Government in Peking, in answer to the prayers of the telegraphic memorial submitted by H. E. Chang Jan-chun, Viceroy of Canton, has consented to appropriate a grant in aid of the Endowment Fund for the proposed Hongkong University of ten thousand dollars annually, and that a like contribution would be forthcoming from the Provincial Government at Canton. If true, the grants would be equivalent to one-third of the sum required yearly for the maintenance of the University and, when added to the sum that will accrue by way of interest from the donations already promised, will be sufficient to ensure the working basis of the institution.

Inquiries were made by a representative of the *Telegraph* at Government House whether His Excellency had received any intimation of the rumoured Chinese donations. We were kindly informed that the Governor had had no information at the time of our inquiry beyond the fact of the circular issued by the Viceroy of Canton, details of which appeared in our columns last week.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

TONNAGE AND AMOUNT OF SUBSIDY GRANTED.

The shipbuilding industry in Japan has received much encouragement from the Shipbuilding and Navigation Laws which were framed and promulgated in March, 1896, says the *Tokyo Keizai*, and it has greatly developed under the protection of these laws. The tonnage of ships built in the country during the last twelve years will be seen from the following table:—

	Under 1,000 tons.	1,000 to 5,000 tons.	Over 5,000 tons.	Total.
1897	727	—	—	727
1898	—	1,519	6,171	7,691
1899	—	3,411	6,309	9,720
1900	—	7,633	—	7,633
1901	1,447	8,694	13,620	24,617
1902	—	724	9,784	10,508
1903	2,615	7,773	10,658	20,894
1904	3,921	4,284	7,461	15,666
1905	15,113	11,936	—	27,049
1906	3,109	13,979	—	17,088
1907	3,964	14,001	28,692	46,657
1908 (to Sept.)	736	18,111	—	18,847
	18,816	83,558	78,463	180,837

Prior to the promulgation of the Shipbuilding and Navigation Encouragement Laws in 1896 the shipbuilding industry in Japan was in an undeveloped condition, but since the operation of these laws the building of large ships of 4,000 or 5,000 tons or more has made marked progress. Classifying 180,000 tons of ships built during the past twelve years in compliance with the provisions of the Encouragement Law according to builders, the Mitsui Bishi Yard, heads the list with 174,500 tons, or 63 per cent. of the total, the Kawasaki Yard, the Osaka Iron Works, and the Ishikawajima Yard coming next in the order named. The amount of shipbuilding subsidies paid during these years is shown in the following table:—

	On hulls.	On engines.	Total.
1897	Y 8,744	Y 4,385	Y 13,129
1898	187,700	96,175	283,875
1899	162,540	27,610	190,150
1900	121,300	31,630	152,930
1901	473,164	107,939	581,103
1902	333,228	8,120	341,348
1903	359,500	87,310	446,810
1904	159,776	43,910	203,686
1905	41,052	123,880	164,932
1906	404,308	9,130	413,438
1907	595,658	82,683	678,341
1908	216,231	45,680	261,911
(to Sept.)	Y 46,317	Y 746,380	Y 792,697

As will be seen from the above, the Japanese Government has paid nearly Y 4,200,000 in subsidies on 180,000 tons of ships built in the country during the last twelve years, or at the rate of Y 23.30 per ton on an average. Distributing the amount of the subsidy paid to the respective recipients that following result is obtained:—

	Mitsui Bishi.	Kawasaki.	Osaka.	Total.
1897	—	Y 13,109	—	Y 13,109
1898	174,785	59,900	—	234,685
1899	187,700	—	—	187,700
1900	56,070	96,860	—	152,930
1901	385,674	68,645	89,935	544,254
1902	337,190	74,158	—	411,348
1903	305,860	29,950	42,000	377,810
1904	89,910	83,715	33,511	207,136
1905	404,450	8,155	88,116	500,721
1906	260,820	149,205	84,401	494,426
1907	269,080	303,010	91,086	663,176
1908 (up to Sept.)	208,270	—	54,512	262,782
	Y 2,728,999	Y 3,295,295	Y 488,213	Y 6,512,507

Besides the above Y 8,850 in 1901 and Y 14,172 in 1908 were paid to the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard, making a total, as already stated, of Y 4,200,000. Of nearly Y 4,200,000 in subsidies granted for shipbuilding since the law came into force the Mitsui Bishi obtained 65 per cent. of the total, the Kawasaki 22 per cent., and the Osaka Iron Works 11 per cent.

In other words, the vessels concerned have in large part been built by the State for the benefit of shipbuilding companies and individuals. By this hitherto method a mercantile marine has been forced into existence, but the condition of the industry cannot be said to have justified the sacrifices made.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Co-day's Advertisements.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong for TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN, (Intermediate Ports of Call:—

Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
Occasional—MANILA, KEELUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, (B.C.)

(Subject to Alteration)

Newly Built Steamers.

"TACOMA MARU" 6,178 Tons (gross reg.) Captain Sailing Date.
"SEATTLE MARU" (already launched) 4 other new sister ships to follow.

The steamers have fair speed; Special up to date appliances for cargo working; and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for stowage passengers situated AMIDSHIP, and a limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and Steam heated.

For further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW.

(WEDNESDAY) the 2nd June, 1909, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDAY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD DRAWING SUITE, BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHTANDS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, Double BRASS and IRON WEDGESTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, &c., &c.

ALSO

One SEMI-GRAND PIANO by John Broadwood & Sons, London; One ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by E. J. Riley, Ltd., Acconington; INDIAN CARPETS, a quantity of DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, One JAPANESE CARVED CABINET, and

One SMITH PREMIER'S No. 4 TYPE-WRITER.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH."

Captain E. Matchow, will leave on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 10 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE."

Captain Lancelotti, will be dispatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 7th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

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S. S. "KAIFONG" OPIUM CASE.

MASTER'S FINE REVERSED.

In a decision just handed down by the Board of Customs and Appeals of the Bureau of Customs, the action of Collector Rafferty at Cebu in fining the master of the British steamer *Kaifong* P2,000 for violation of section 307 of the Customs Administrative Act, in that he permitted the discharge of cargo from the vessel at a time and place other than designated, has been disapproved and reversed, reports the *Manila Times* of 25th ult. The Board, however, fined the master \$200 United States currency, twice the duties assessable on 29 kilos of opium, for violating Section 303 of the same act. The board in its decision says:—

"On the night of November 1, 1908, the steamship *Kaifong* was lying at anchor in Cebu harbour, when some person thereon threw overboard a sack containing seventy kilos (29 kilos) of prepared opium. This sack (and contents) was picked up by the Customs authorities at that port, and later investigation showed that a Chinaman named Lao Lock Hing was the person in whose possession the same had been while aboard and that he was also the person who had thrown same overboard. He was later convicted in the Court of Cebu under the provisions of Act No. 1,761 for illegal possession of said opium.

"It also appeared that while on the high seas and prior to arrival at Cebu the master had searched the vessel and thrown overboard a large quantity of opium he found at that time. In the decision of the Collector of Customs for the Port of Cebu it is said: 'It is not charged that the master or any of his officers had any knowledge of the fact that opium was on board the vessel at that time, nor had they any knowledge that an attempt would be made to land opium.' Without such knowledge it is not understood how there could be any intent on the part of the master to violate any section of the Customs Administrative Act relied upon for the imposition of the fine imposed. Without a showing of such intent there can be no guilt, and hence no fine could be legally assessed.

"It is plain that the opium in question was omitted from the manifest, but without any intent on the part of the master, agent or owner of said vessel to evade the revenues due thereon. The master is therefore liable to a fine of twice the duty legally assessable against the unmanifested opium heretofore mentioned."

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 30th May, 1909:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	355	141
Chinese	298	1,894
Total	653	2,035

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S SPORTS.

Yesterday afternoon, at Happy Valley, members of the Civil Service Cricket Club held their annual athletic sports. Owing to the day being a Bank Holiday, there was a large attendance of interested spectators and the programme was further tended to the afternoon's success. An attractive programme was gone through, the various events being keenly contested. The Band of the 13th Rajput under the baton of Bandmaster Coke was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with pleasant selections of music.

Following are the results:—

BOYS' FLAT RACE. Handicap, over seven years.—1. Brett. 2. Blake.

GIRLS' FLAT RACE. Under seven years.—1. Fletcher. 2. D. Pile. 3. E. Woolley.

GIRLS' FLAT RACE. Over seven years.—1. E. McLeod. 2. G. Woolley. 3. H. Brett.

120 YARDS RACE. Handicap. Open to all members.—1. J. Bullen. 2. E. Dawson. 3. L. E. Brett.

BONA FIDE CLUB VISITORS' FLAT RACE. Handicap, Civil Servants ineligible to compete.—1. Owen. 2. Andrews. 3. Chanyut.

LADIES' EGG AND SPOON RACE.—1. Mrs. Pile. 2. Mrs. L. E. Brett. 3. Mrs. C. W. Brett.

POTATO RACE. For Members under 37 years of age.—1. Wicheff. 2. Gibson.

100 YARDS LADIES' NOMINATION RACE.—1. Bacon (nominated by Mrs. Thornhill). 2. Pile (nominated by Mrs. Hing). 3. Wicheff (nominated by Mrs. Weill).

THREE-LEGGED RACE.—1. Bond and Gibson. 2. Brett and Dawson. 3. Barlow and Wicheff.

BOYS' FLAT RACE. Under seven years.—1. F. Lawrence. 2. G. Lawrence. 3. P. Pile.

SACK RACE.—1. Pile. 2. Barlow. 3. Wicheff.

VETERANS' RACE.—1. Dr. Clark. 2. W. S. Diggle. 3. A. Blowsy.

GIRLS' SKIPPING RACE.—1. Edie McLeod.

LADIES AND GENTS DRIVING RACE.—1. Mrs. Brett and Mr. Pile. 2. Mrs. Smith and Mr. Pile.

WHEELBARROW RACE. Scratch.—1. Bond and Wicheff. 2. Brett and Bullen. 3. Diggle and Wicheff.

EGG AND SPOON RACE.—1. Gibson and Biden. 2. Ladd and Bacon. 3. Blowsy and Bullen.

Dr. Clark presented the prizes to the successful competitors at the conclusion of the sports and received three cheers and a tiger for his task. A similar reception to the prize donors brought the proceedings to a close.

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.....